NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1875.-WITH SUPPLEMENT

WASHINGTON.

THE DEBATE ON TAXES AND TARIFFS. MR. DAWES'S PREVIOUS ASSURANCES AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE FINANCES-MR. WOOD'S REA-SONS FOR OPPOSING ANY ADDITIONAL TAXATION. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875. It will be a year ago to-morrow when Mr. Dawes made the first of his two speeches of last session on the financial condition of the Government. A short time before that, Secretary Richardson had discovered that his expenses were likely to be greater than his income, and in a great state of excitement he called upon Congress to increase the taxes and give him more revenue. At that time business of almost every kind was depressed, and the party was about to enter upon the Congressional campaign. Mr. Dawes, the Chairman of the Financial Committee of the House, threw himself into the breach and strongly protested that there was no occasion alarm ; that the revenues of the Government would be ample, and that with that measure of economy which the Republican party would practice, all the obligations of the Government would be met. Again, on the last of the session, following Gen. Garfield, who announced that the appropriation bills had been cut down \$05,000,000, Mr. Dawes repeated the assurances he had given four months before, and announced to the House, that there would be plenty of money to enable the Government to meet the Sinking Fund and all its obligations. With these two speeches still fresh in the memories of the people, it is not strange that Mr. Dawes should have doesned it necessary to spend the greater part of the hour and a half, which he occupied in opening the debate, in explaining why he had changed his After an elaborate explanation of the present con-

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied by Mr. Fernando Wood. Having made a few good-natured thrusts at Mr. Dawes, Mr. Wood asserted that | flection upon the following Republicans who the monthly debt statements published by the Treasury Department did not give a correct account of the public debt. In that debt he saw included \$14,000,000 for the naval pension fund, which was in no sense a debt of the United States. Again, there were coin certificates amounting to \$24,635,000 included by the Secretary in his statement of the amount of coin on hand. Then there was the matured and inpaid debt ——noney set saide to pay bonds, most of which had been lost or destroyed—and the greenbacks and three per cent certificates. Now, in computing the one per cent to be carried to the Sinking Fund, all these items were counted, and swelled the apparent deficit of that fund much above what it really was. On the other hand, the Secretary based his estimates on the re-Treasury Department did not give a correct hand, the Secretary based his estimates on the re-cepts of last year, which had been marked by an almost unprecedented depression in business, in which a revival would greatly increase the revenues. Again, the little tariff bill, signed by the President on Monday, would probably yield \$4,000,000 a year, and the increase of duties enacted in the revised statutes, \$5,000,000 more. Taking these and other facts into consideration, Mr. Wood did not think there was any occasion for a present increase of taxes and tariffs.

dition of the finances and the need and objects of

to Republicans and Democrats for its support.

SOUTHERN MEASURES BEFORE THE CAUCUS. A SLENDER ATTENDANCE-THE JOINT CAUCUS BILL UNDER DISCUSSION-DOUBTS AS TO ITS CONSTI-TUTIONALITY-MEMBERS REGARDING IT AS AT BEST INOPPORTUNE.

Washington, Feb. 11.-A joint Republican caucus of the two Houses was called for this evening, but up to the time of adjournment, after a three hours' session, not a single Senator had presented himself, and the slender attendance of members showed the want of interest on the Southern question, which the caucus was called to consider. There were less than 50 members present. The joint caucus bill was the only matter considered, and on this the debate was general. The discussion indicated that even a majority of those present were opposed to it. Mr. J. Ambler Smith of Virginia moved to strike out the third section, so as to place the Northern States on the same footing as the Southern. On this he made a speech against the whole bill as unnecessary and ill-advised. Messrs, Dawes, Cobb, Williams of Michigan, and others, also made speeches holding that the bill was denbtful as to constitutionality, and was at this time inopportune. Mr. Lawrence of Ohio was its principal advocate. His speech was very radical, and to most of the members present was probably distasteful. He thought the bill was within the Constitution, and that Congress had a right to pass anything for the protection of any class of the people of the country. Mr. Hawley of Connecticut nade a very striking and liberal speech. He thought the bill, besides being a measure of doubtful wisdom, was uscless and mischievous. He also thought it unconstitutional. Some sharp words were exchanged between Mr. Lawrence on the one side and Messrs. Dawes, Cobb, and others on the other side. No decision whatever was reached, and an adjournment until to-morrow night was carried without opposition.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. LEGISLATION FOR MR. KING'S TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875. An interesting incident in the history of the Pacific Mail investigation occured in the House on Monday last. A few months ago it was discovered that there was no legal provision for a grand jury in this District. Early in the present session of Congress a bill was passed to correct temporarily this defect in the law, and a grand jury was organized, which expired by limitation on the 1st inst. The testimony taken by the Ways and Means Committee in the Pacific Mail investigation shows that late in February, 1873, Mr. William S. King swore to statements which have since proved to be untrue, and that he therefore subjected himself to a prosecution for perjury. But in order for a prosecution of this kind to be sustained, it must, under the statute of huitations, be begun within two years, and this could not now be done without providing a grand jury by which he done without providing a grand jury by which he could be indicted. On Monday last Mr. Wilson Rep., Ind.) prepared a bill for that purpose, and taking it to the Speaker, asked Mr. Blaine to recognize him in order that he might move to suspend the rules and pass it. The Speaker replied that it should be referred to a committee. Mr. Wilson explained that that would defeat the object of the bill, as it could not be reported and passed in time. Mr. Blaine then said that votes enough could not be secured to suspend the rules and bass it. Mr. Wilson then made a hasty canvass of both sides of the House, and finding that no opposition would be made to it, he reported this fact to Mr. Blaine, who still refused to recognize him unless he would allow made to it, he reported this fact to Mr. Blaine, who still refused to recognize him unless he would allow it to be referred to a committee. Mr. Merriam (Rep. N. Y.) afterwards went to the Speaker and asked that Mr. Wilson be recognized for the purpose explained; but the Speaker replied that he had refused to do so because Mr. Wilson would not make the motion he requested him to. The Speaker then recognized Mr. Speer to introduce his anti-third term resolution. Later in the afternoon Mr. Wilson saw his opportunity, and handed his bill to Mr. Dawes, who had introduced a resolution to cause the arrest of Mr. King, and Mr. Dawes substituted it for that resolution, and it was passed almost without opposition.

OBJECTIONS TO THE NEW TAX. Washington, Feb. 11 .- It seems that the proposed increase of 25 per cent duty on sugar excites in the communities affected quite as much comment as the proposed increase of the tax on whisky. No sooner had the information as to the sugar tariff reached

representatives here were Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Dwight Townsend, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and Booth & Edgar. Most of these gentlemen or their representatives have had interviews with the Ways and Means Committee. They represent that there is great inequality in the construction of the bill, and that it does not bear equitably. These gentlemen say the bill itself is bad, and that dealers, rectifiers, and others in the trade, are opposed to

against the addition. Among the dealers who had

rectifiers, and others in the trade, are opposed to the increase. After the gentlemen had been heard to-day, the Committee decided so far to amond the bill as to inclinde metado among the segars on which the tax is to be increased. A great number of the druggists of the country, wholesale and retail, and also manufacturers, have been here to protest against the continuance of the proprietary tax. Mr. J. N. Hegeman of New-York had an interview to-day with several members of the Ways and Means Committee and with members of the Finance Committee of the Senate. He represented the case of the druggists, and particularly protested against the increase of the tax on alcohol, as seriously affecting his business. He said alcohol was largely used by druggists, and that the increase would bear heavily upon those who could not afford to pay. He also thought the stamp tax on proprietary articles ought to be repealed, as bearing heavily on the poor consumer.

LEGISLATION FOR THE DISTRICT.

The District of Columbia occupied the attention of the Senate again to-day Mr. Wright warmly advocated his substitute for the Morrill bill providing for the election by the people of a Mayor and Munistirring appeal to the Republican party to be strong and do what it considered right without fear. Mr. Morton's amendment making the District Commissioners elective by the people, having been submitted to the Senate, with Anthony in the chair, it was rejected by the tie vote of 28 to 29. Mr. Edmunds thereupon moved to lay the bill upon the table, but this motion was defeated by the more decisive vote of 23 to 35. Mr. Edmunds was greatly discomposed at the result of votes, and said in reference to the proposed ball, he closed with an earnest appeal | these a slight confusion on the floor of the Senate, that was not to be wondered at, as there had been a Democratic victory. This assestion was a revoted against the Morton amendment: Allison, Gilbert, Ingals, both the Morrill's, Pratt, THE PROJECTED MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVE-

MENT.
The House Committee on Conmerce to-day heard arguments in regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River. Congressman Stanard (Rep., Mo.) adduced statistics showing the necessity for prompt action to this end, and favored 1872 and 1872 the adoption of the jetty system for the mouth of the river. Mr. Sheldon (Fep., La.) did not believe in the jetty system, but in view of the recent report of the Engineer Commission, was willing that it should be tried as an experiment, provided the contracts were let by the Secretary of War to the low-

squares Nos. 726 and 727, lying east of the Capitol, for the purpose of creeting a building for the Library of Congress; or a bill providing for the extension 34 feet of the west front of the Capitol building for the accommodation of said library. It is understood the Committee are opposed to the bill reported by Mr. Howe, from the Joint Committee on the Library, providing for the erection of a new building on Judiciary square, because it would be too far away from the Capitol building, and because they are of opinion that the square mentioned will be be too far away from the Capitot building and because they are of opinion that the square mentioned will be infilinately selected as a site for a new building for the Post-Office Department. Should the squares named be purchased, there will be room for the accommodation of a National Museum of Natural History and also for a Zoölogical Garden.

A project for a two-cent letter wrapper or letter sheet envelope, consisting of a single sheet of paper, note size, capable of being scaled, has been under consideration. A project for something similar was submitted by Senator Cole in February, 1873, as an amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill, but was rejected. Last year it was considered in the Senate Post-Office Last year it was considered in the Senate Post-Office Committee, but was again rejected. It has been dis-cussed by the House Committee again, but not on the recommendation of the Post-Office Department. In order, however, to be ready for it, should the Commit-tee Insist upon action, a reierence to it has been pre-pared by the department to be incorporated into the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

There are no positive indications as yet as to what the ecretary of the Treasury will decide in the matter of8 the Union Pacific Railroad. There will be a conference to-morrow on that subject between Secretary Bristow and the Attorney General. An impression prevails that the amounts accraing to the Govern-ment from five per cent of the net earnings of the road, and the annual expendiwas on account of transportation of the mails, the latter being held as a reserve by the Government, will exceed \$500,000 annually; and if this is so, it is probable that the proposition will not be accepted, though a compromise of some character may be made between the Govern-ment and the railroad company.

A day or two before Judge Poland presented his report to the House on the Arkansas investigation the President invited him to the White House. The Chairman probably supposed that the President desired some nformation in regard to the condition of Arkansas, but the only communication Gen. Grant had to make was that be intended to send in a message of the same char-acter as that of last Monday. He did not say, so far as ean be learned that he desired Junge Poland to make his report accord with the message, although a report of that kind has been circulated.

Mr. John Roach has sent a memorial to Congress in

behalf of himself and American workmen employed in shipbuilding against the cancellation of the Pacific Mail contract of 1872. He says " If bribery or corruption has been or can be proved, it should be punished if possible; but cancelling the contract punishes no guilty person, it only punishes the unocent at the request and instigation of the guilty, and injures great national interests for insufficient reasons."

The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to day to the bill for the support of the District Government for the next fiscal year. The bill orders a tax on attorneys or partners to Washington to protest real estate in the District at the rate of two per cent

on a new assessment. The appropriation from the United States Treasury to carry the District through will have to be about \$1,200,000.

[See Legular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page

THE IRON INTERESTS.

MEETING OF THE IRON AND STEEL ASSO-CLATION.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-STATISTICS OF THE PIG IRON PEODUCTION-A DECREASE OF ONE-THIRD FROM LAST YEAR-REPRESENTATION AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION-THE DUTY OF

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] neeting of the American Iron and Steel Association was held at their rooms in this city to-day. The Association mbraces 187 individuals and corporations engaged in the manufacture of iron or steel, and represents 21 pied the chair, and delivered an opening address. The attendance was not large, owing to the fact that it was not expected that any special action would be taken that would be likely to advance the business interests of the trade. Most iron-masters have given up the notion that by meetings and resolutions any remedy can be obtained for the prevailing depression, and have con-cluded that an attitude of patient and hopeful waiting for better times is the only sensible one for them to pursue. Appeals to each other to limit production and cipal Council, and closed his remarks with a to Congress for more protection have been alike unavailing. The meeting was, therefore, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Association or higher prices for iron. The report of the Secretary James M. Swank, was laid before the Association. It contains a thorough review of the condition of the iron

following of the total production of pig iron	in the
United States:	
Whole number of stacks, Dec. 31, 1871	571
Whole number of stacks built in 1872	612
Whole number of stacks, Dec. 31, 1872	612
Whole number of stacks built in 1873	50
Whole number of stacks, Dec. 31, 1873	002
Whole number of stacks in blast Jan. 1, 1874	410
Whole number of stacks out of blast, Jan. 1,	
1874	252
Whole number of stacks completed in first	12
six months of 1874	673
Whole number of flushed stacks, July 1, 1874	
Whole number of stacks building, July 1, 1874	53
Whole appeles of stacks projected, July 1, 1874	61
Tetal production in 1872, tons of 2,000 Ib2.0	74,508
Total production in 1873, 1008 of 2,090 ib	68,278
	2000

stander of States having furnaces.

Stander of States having furnaces.

Number of States making pig from in 1872.

Pennsyrvana, with 255 stacks, makes very nearly one-half of all the pig fron made in the sountry. Onle comesnext, making one-seventh of the whole product with 85 stacks. New York, with 53 stacks, makes over one-tenth of the whole product. With 85 stacks, makes over one-tenth of the whole product with 85 stacks. New York, with 53 stacks, makes over one-tenth of the whole product with 85 stacks. New York, with 53 stacks, makes over one-tenth of the whole product. Those three States and New Jersey make more than three-fourths of the total product. Five Western "prairie" States—Indiana, Illinois, Medigna, Wiscensua and Missoure—ande 12½ per cent of all the pig fron produced in 1872, and 12½ per cent of all the pig fron produced of 1872, while there was a decrease in the production of both bituminous and authracite pig fron. In each your named the quantity of anthracite pig fron produced was nearly one-mill of the total product. The average annual product of the fornaces of the country, in act ions, is as follows: Charcoal, 2,023 tons; bituminous coal and coke, 5,502 tons; anthracite, 6,435 tons.

Returns of the production of pig fron in the United States in 1874 indicate that it aggregated about 1,90,000 net tons, or 'wo-thirds the product of each of the pears 1872 and 1873.

Elelow is a summary in net tens of the agertained

reduction of from and seed in the	United St	ates in 1873
nd 1873; Products—net tons. Iron and steel trais. Bossemer steel rails. Other rolled from including uails. Blooms from ore and pig from. Bessemer steel (merchantable). All other kinds of steel.	965,950 941,992 58,600 110,500 38,600 2,854,558	1547.73 254.077 119,015 741,662 1,070,069 62,554 137,009 54,000 2,008,178

gress; that it was the opinion of the Association that the national credit might properly be granted under suitable restrictions to aid in the construction of one or more of the transcontinental railroad lines which have been already in part constructed by private enterprise. That the recently-detected revenue frauds in New-York. goods, or by smuggling large quantities of such goods through the Custom-house, has demonstrated the advantage of greater vigilance, which has lately been exercised by Government officials, and suggests the propriety of erecting new safeguards by legislation and by suita-

ble appointments.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Association should be held in some Western or Southern city at such time as may be fixed by the Executive Commit-A resolution approving the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada was offered by Mr. Regers and adopted.

THE STOVE MANUFACTURERS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.-The National Association of Stove Manufacturers met again this morning. Rates 61 cents per pound for common; 7 cents for medium, and 8 cents for best. A telegram was received from Mr. 8. S. Jewett of Raffalo announcing his acceptance of the position of President of the Association.

AMERICAN BONDS IN FRANCE.

DENIAL BY MR. E. B. WASHBURNE THAT HE HAD THE FREMONT BONDS PLACED ON THE PARIS

SIR: Regarding the charge of The New-York Sun that I received \$10,000 for my official influence in getting the Fremont bonds placed on the Paris Bourse, it is to the last degree false and atroctous.

I never received a dollar, and was never offered a dollar in my life for my official influence in this or any other matter. These bonds were placed on the Paris Bourse a month before I arrived in France, in the Spring of 1869. I exposed their fraudulent character, and advised the State Department about them. My correspondence was called for by Congress and printed. The parties who put the bonds on the market were furious with me for giving information as to their true character; and Fremont published a pamphlet on the subject, arraigning me for discrediting a great American enterprise.

Paris, Feb. 11, 1875.

E. B. WASHBURNE. Bourse, it is to the last degree false and atrocious.

Paris, Feb. 11, 1875.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE COSTIGAN BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

SPIRITED DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY-CHARGES BY REPUBLICANS THAT THE BILL IS INSPIRED BY A DESIRE OF PLUNDER - CLAIMS BY THE DEMO-CRATS THAT THEY SEEK TO MAINTAIN THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY.

ALBANY, Feb. 11 .- The, action of the Assembly today was the legacy of last night's caucus. While GOVERNMENT TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF the Costigan bill did not receive a full Democratic vote, it secured easily the number requisite to insore its passage, and there was apparently no PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.-The regular annual attempt to coerco members present who abstained from voting, and no special anxiety to hunt up absentees. The debate was the most spirited of the session, and was the first really partisan discussion into which the body has been led. Both parties twitted one another with the intimate friendship in times past of Mr. William M. Tweed. The Republicans rang all the time-honored charges about Tammany Hall dictation, while the Democrats raked up unpleasant memories of the days when Mr. Tweed owned a good part of the Republican party, as well as most of the Democratic. In these researches into ancient political history the bill was soon lost sight of, and the vagaries of the discussion found their extremes in Mr. Prince and Mr. Vedder, the first narrating an instance of the way in which he had stood by Gov. Tilden in the Legislature some years ago, and the latter drawing a comparison between Napoleon and Tweed, the chief point of which was that each of them lived on an island. The only serious discussion which the bill received was from the New-York members, and of these the arguments of Mr. Seward against the bill and Mr. Wachner in its favor were the most successful. Mr. Seward is one of the most careful and finished speakers on the floor of the Assembly, and Mr. Waehner's speech today was much above the legislative average. An amusing incident of the debate was the reference of Republicans to the presence of Col. John R. Fellows on the floor, whom they pictured as carrying Mr. Kelly's whip. Col. Fellows, it should be said, disclaims any such honor. Many Senators were attentive spectators of the scene, and the Assembly

kelly's wilp. Cel. Fellows, it should be said, disclaims any such honor. Many Senators were at tentive spectators of the scene, and the Assembly Chamber was the special center of interest of the day. The vote on the bill shood of to 50, and while this vote was only that of the Committee of the Whole, it leaves no doubt of the final passage of the bill. The Republicans assert, however, that they will cented against it to the last. The outlook of the bill in the Senate is as unfavorable as ever.

Mr. Costigan—Mr. Chairman, the amendments that have been offered to this bill are simply verbal in their claracter, are rendered necessary by reason of preceding sections having been dropped from the bill when it was before the Committee on Jose the Caracter of the city of New-York differs in one respect from the chire but is a far as the Cryy of New-York and the management of the City of New-York with the unmorth, and the caracter of the state of th

of the Engineer Commission, was within that the case of ear responsible blobbiding the control of the control o wheels of trade. And last, but not least of these truits, how at the ex-thiers themselves. Some of them in merited obscurity, some of them in exile and some of them under sentence of the law. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that we differ so much with our Democratic friends in regard to home rule. Home rule is a benign and excellent political principle, but, like other benign and excellent political principles, it has its limits. I think has the most arrest artendard to the control of the control o and excellent political principles, it has its limits. Ithink even its most ardent advocates will admit that it has some limits, for if it has not, if every locality is to have surreme control of everything that concerns its liminable ands, what need of any government at all! What need of Legislatures! What need of Presidents articongresses, and what need of the 128 bonorable goal lemen upon this floor! Clearly, then, home rule has some limits, and our differences are as to what those limits shall be.

shell be.

Mr. Dely-In what respect do the proposed amendments of this bill transgress on the provisions of the Charter of 1873, passed by a Republican House!

Mr. Seward-The provisions of this bill put the control of affairs in the hands of the Mayor and the Aldermen, and, as I understand it, except the Governor from his participation in them. I finish we are overstepping the limits of home rule when we take away from the City Government of New-York any of its powers and duties rightfully belonging to it. I am not and I cannot claim to be authority in matters of dennocarely, but if this is democracy it is not the democracy but if this is democracy it is not the democracy that Jefferson taught and that Jackson defended. It is not the democracy that Tompkins and Wright and Marcy preached and practicet. The cardinal principles of their democracy was State rights, State sovereignty; sovereignty, mark you, not of the city but of the State. No. Sir; these theories have addifferent and more modern origin. There is a people living on the banks of the Seine, versatile, volatile, and fond of experiments in politics, and a few years ago they tried this one. It was at the time when they ceased to shout, "Vice la Kepublique," and began instead to shout, "Vice la Communic." Well Sir, we all know what came of that experiment in home rule—how the State was governed by the city, and how the city was governed by the mob, how preperty was declared to be robbery, and how government meant plunder and pillare, Mr. Chairman, I trust we shall not look to Paris for our examples in State rights. There are better and safer and sounder principles in our history for us to follow. It is for the reason that this bill departs too far from this idea that I deem it unwise in principle, dangerous in practice.

Mr. Costigan—Will the gentleman point to the a prece-Mr. Daly—In what respect do the proposed amend-

Mr. Cestigan-Will the gentleman point to me a prece-

lation which now impels us to present this bill to this House, they will find that they are very good and very substantial reasons why this bill should become a law. In 1872, owing to a flethious spirit and feeling of reform that broke out in that city, the Republican party was thrown into nower and place. In 1873, having a majority in both branches of the Legislature, holding the Governor of the State, they sat down to deriberate upon a charter for that city, and we find the result of their deliberations recorded. A Board of Aldermenfawas elected that year upon which the Republican party could not rety. It was found that there were two Independent or Apollo Hall Democrate. It was contemplated, in the first instance, to give to the Board of Aldermen of that city the right to name the heads of the departments. This scheme was found to be impracticable. After considerable about, then it was proposed to give power to the Mayor to appoint the leads of the departments, in conjunction with the Board of Aldermen, and not being alse to rely on the Mayor, that they had elected in conjunction with the Board of Aldermen, and not being alse to rely on the Mayor, that they had elected in conjunction with the Democratic votes of this city as opposed to financeny Hall, they sought to fasten upon that Mayor to appoint the indigit have been appointed by the head authorises, by saddling upon this power the joint action of the Governor of the State, whom they held completely under extract mineral have been appointed by the head authorises, by saddling upon this power the joint action of the Governor of the State, whom they held completely under extract ments created under the charter of that city. It was never the practice that the Governor of the State, whom they held completely under extract ments created under the charter of that city. But they found it necessary to impose upon the Mayor the restraint of a republican government. Then they proceeded to incorporate in this charter a provision outrageous in every respect, providi

Now the other feature of this bill is the Governor shall be deprived of the power of concurring in the removal of the heads of departments. That is a terrific power to give to a man that is elected by 70,000, 80,000, or 100,000 votes in the City of New-York. This is certainly a terrific power in the hands of a man that receives so large an isdorsement from the people of his city for honeaty, enactivy and probity. This is certainly a very extreme power to invest in a man who, as the executive of a large municipality, is responsible for the transactions of every department officer who is appointed by him with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. The heads of these Departments simply reflect the sentiments of the Government of which the Alayor is the brunch of the Government of which the Alayor is the head, and this is the terrific power when is to be given to this man. As chief executive, charged with the responsibility of enforcing the laws, charged with the important duty of seeing that the laws and ordinances of that city are properly enforced and taken care of, as chief maxistrate of that city; responsible for the safety of the people's rights and property there. He is not to have the control over the man who has to do as he tells him to do. Now is not this terrific? Is, not this outraceous? Is it not good cause for gentlemen to hold up their hands in notly horror and say this is giving too much power to a political party in the City of New-York. The reason why it is too much power to be given to one political party is that gentlemen say the City of New-York. The reason why it is not much power to be given to one political party is that gentlemen say the City of New-York. The cause they are Democrate, and for that reason Democrats, because they are Democrate, and for that reason Democrats, why this precedent should not be intrusted with the management and control over their own affairs. Now let us see whether there is any good reason why this precedent should not be established. It was introduced purely for

Besides, the Constitution mentions expressly and particularly the officers who may be removed by the Governor. If we follow out the ordinary rules of construction, as applicable to the Constitution, it properly excludes the idea of any body else being removed by the Governor except the persons who are expressly specified in that document. As far as I am concerned myself—if it were not for my deference to the will and wish of the majority of this House—I would go so far as to strike out the other abonolies of this bill, providing that the Mayor may be removed by the Governor. Way should the Governor remove the Mayor I i see no reason for it. He is the executive of a city where we have competent courts for trial. In the cities there are courts where impeachments can be tried. In other cities the Boards of Aldermen act as boards of impeachment, Prior to the passage of the Charter of 1873, the Court of Common Pieus stood in the relation of a court of impeachment. As I say this in an anomalous feature of this bill which should certainly be removed. Now I trust that in the interests of simple justice, in the interests of the people of the City of New-York, in the interest of the constitutional amendments, and bowing to the deciared will of the whole people of the State, we shall do away with all systems of special legislation, and that a uniform and general system of government will prevail. In this connection allow me to remark furthermore, that the whole spirit of the Republican party was manifest when a certain amendment to the Constitution was presented by the Commission doing away with this system of legislation of a particular locality, and they struck that amendment out of the Constitution, and that system of legislation as been had thus far in regard to the bill has assumed a political purposes.

Mr. Husted—I regret very much that the discussion which has been had thus far in regard to the bill has assumed a political character. I had supposed that a law sinch as is here proposed would have been critically ex

Mr. Wachner-I said that the Charter would not have been pussed at that time except by the assistance of Republican votes. Mr. Husted-If the gentleman asserts that the De-

It always may be senate and in it Democrats who were bemocratic; the Senate and in it Democrats who were independent enough to vote what the Republicans. The responsibility mast rest with the Democratic, not with the Republican party. No, it noes not do for us to can each other names, and it is also a bad season of the year

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING IN FRANCE, PROPOSITION THAT THE SENATORS BE ELECTED IN THE SAME WAY AS THE DEPUTIES IN THE LOWER HOUSE ADOPTED-FINAL PASSAGE OF THE

CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS DOUBTFUL. Parts, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875. The Assembly to-day took up the bill for the

organization of a Senate.

An amendment providing that the Senators be chosen by the same electors as the Deputies in the Lower Chamber was adopted by a vote of 323 Yeas to 310 Nays. The debate was then adjourned till to-

The amendment to the Senate bill was carried by the united votes of the Left and the Bonapartits. Fifty Legitimists abstained from voting, but they hope to cause the rejection of this as well as all the other constitutional bills, when they come up for

The Right Center is dissatisfied with the course legislation has taken, and the Committee of Thirty is disposed to resign. The Left has decided to make every possible concession in matters of detail in order to save the Constitutional bills.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAWS-MUNICIPAL GOV-ERNMENT FOR THE METROPOLIS OF LONDON.

In the House of Commons to-day, a bill mendatory of the international copyright law was

The Hos, David R. Plunkeit has been reflected to

OUTRACES ON MISSIONARIES IN SYRIA. INVESTIGATION BY THE AMERICAN LEGATION-EX-ACCERATED REPORTS.

Parliament from Duchn University without opposition

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1878, The dragoman of the American Legation, who has just returned from Syria, where he has been investigating the outrages on the American missions, reports that the first accounts were much exaggerated. The reports of ill treatment by the soldlers is a pure invention. The question relative to the forcible entrance into a missionary house remains unsettled. It appears the house was American property, but it was inhabited

THE PAPAL ELECTION.

PROTESTS BY ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS AGAINST

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875. Twenty-three bishops have issued a protest, in behalf of the entire Roman Catholic episcopate of Germany, against any such interference in the Papal election as is implied in Bismarck's late circular dis patch.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA IMMINENT. London, Taursday, Feb. 11, 1875,

Telegrams from China say that a civil war in that country is considered imminent

THE REVOLUTION IN PERU.

THE INSURGENTS SUPPOSED TO BE THOROUGHLY DEFEATED BOTH IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH. PANAMA, Feb. 1 .- President Pardo, having succeeded in pacifying the southern part of the Repub-lic of Peru by the complete defeat of Pierola, returned with the greater part of the forces employed to the capital, where he assumed the supreme command on the 19th of January. In the northern part there still remained some bodies of Montoneros and Picrolaists combined. A vigorously fought battle took place on the 13th at a plantation in the north, belonging to Don Rafact Villanueva, about four leagues from Cajamarea, be-tween these insurgent forces, 500 strong, under the leadership of Don Miguel Iglesias, and the Government troops under Col. Aguierre. Although the former occu-pled a strong, position on the summit of the hill, the ascend the hill and attack them. This was galiantly done, but in the mean time Iglesias had received reenforcements, and matters began to look unfavorable
for the attacking party. Col. Aguierte dispatched
couriers to Calamarca for aid. The strangle went on
for four hours, the rebeis yielding, thought dispatched
couriers to Calamarca for aid. The strangle went on
for four hours, the rebeis yielding, thought dispatched
another strong point near the ceast. The aid requested from Calamarca strived in time in the form of
a battallion of the National Guards of Lima that were
stationed at the former city. On arrival at the scene of
action they made a brilliant charge with the bayonet,
the consequence being the complete ront of the rebels,
and their dispersion among the mountain passes and
ravines. Iglesias and his brother were wounded, but
they escaped. Over 80 prisoners were taken, together
with a small cannon, a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and the paymaster's class, which contained
\$1,000. The telegraph not being in working order, the
exact number of losses on both sides was not yet known
at the date of the 20th of February, when the stemmer
left. It is considered now that the revolution is fairly
at an end, and that the followers of Pierola are not
likely to make any further resistance either in the norm
or south of the Republic. Pierola is supposed to have
made good his flight into Boilvin. done, but in the mean time Iglesias had received re-

PANAMA CANAL ROUTES.

WORK OF CAPT. LULL'S EXPEDITION-PROGRESS OF LIEUT. COLLINS. PANAMA, Feb. 1.-The United States sur-

veying party, under Capt. Lull, began work on the 20th of January in search of a canal route across the Isthmus, in the neighborhood of the line of the Panama Railroad. The party started from a point on the River Chagres near the village of Matachin, suitable for the Chagres near the village of Matachin, suitable for the construction of a grand reservoir, and is surveying from there to the Pacific. This line completed, it will return and survey to the Atlantic. The Darien surveying party, under Lieut. Collins, started from Aspinwali in the United States steamer Canantisigus on the 28th of January for the Atrato River. The party will ascend the Atrato to the Napipi in the steam iaucen of the Canandaigus, and from there carry out its surveys. After performing this service, the Canandaigus will return to Aspinwall, and Capt. Barrett, her commander, will begin the survey of the Chagres River also in connection with the proposed canai.

FOREIGN NOTES.

MADRID, Feb. 11 .- King Alfonso has arrived at Burgos on his way to this city. PANAMA, Feb. 1 .- In order to promote rela-

tions with the Holy See a Legation is to be established by Nicaragua at Rome.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The Canadian Commis-

sioners to the American Centennial Exhibition will proceed to Philadelphia at an early day to place themselves PANAMA, Feb. 1.—The Panama Railroad and the Pacific Man are again put under separate management on the Isthmus. The change takes place to

day. Mr. F. C. White, who arrived from the North a few weeks ago, is the new Superintendent, and relieves Mr. D. M. Corwine. The latter gentleman continues as agent of the Pacific Mail. LAGUAYRA, Venezuela, Jan. 24 (via Havana). -The insurgent Gen. Ducharme has been killed and his

whole staff taken prisoners. Gen. Quevedo has routed the remaining insurgents at Guirls, in the eastern part of the republic. Peace has been reëstablished in the east and center. In the west the trouble is builted to the State of Coro, and there it is expected to end soon. HAVANA, Feb. 11 .- Details of the Tariff bill

pending in the United States House of Representatives have been received and published. It is the general opinion here that the increase of duly on sugars will not affect our planters, while the addition to the tobacco duty, unaccompanied by a corresponding increase on cigars and eighrettes, will be of considerable benefit to our manufacturers.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.-The Government of Nicaragua has issued a decree declaring the Mosquito ter-ritory, including San Juan, to be part of the Republic, and ordering that the Indians should be watched and made to respect the sovereignty of Nicaragua over if. The Government of Sai Julia is instructed to see that all Consuls of forcing countries there have one exequatur of the Nicaraguan Government.

JACMEL, Jan. 30 .- The new treaty between Rayti and Santo Domingo binds both countries to maintain the integrity of their respective territories; prombits them from ceding, alienating, or compre-mising any part of their territories or the adjacent isles to or in favor of any fereign power; or to solicit or tone